Stations in the current year upto 31st October, 2005 was 65,971 MU against a target of 59,682 MU which is 10.5% more than the target for the period.

(b) The cost of generating power from hydro power projects depends on a number of factors, such as, energy generation, funding pattern, schedule of repayment of loan, interest on loan, return on charges, etc. The amount of interest payable, which is highest in initial years comes down in the subsequent years with the repayment of loan. Normally repayment period for loan is 10 to 12 years. Subsequent to progressive repayment of loan in the initial years, the amount of balance loan to be repaid and interest thereon decreases and ultimately becomes nil. Accordingly, the cost of generating power in subsequent years in respect of hydro electric projects comes down.

(c) and (d) The re-assessment studies of the hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by the Central Eletricity Authority in 1987, have placed the economically exploitable hydro potential at 84,044 MW at 60% load factor with probable installed capacity in the country as 1,48,701 MW. As on 01.11.2005, 28,625 MW capacity (19.2% of the identified potential) has been developed and about 13,380 MW (***i.e.*** 9% of the identified potential) is under construction. The hydro power potential yet to be taken up for development is about 71.8% of the identified potential.

Food for work Scheme for Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

†*119. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE:
PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra where Government have implemented 'Food for Work Scheme";

(b) the number of labourers benefited under this scheme and the amount spent on it during the current financial year;

(c) whether complaints of executing work with help of machines in place of labourers have been received from Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what action is being take against the erring persons and the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) 15 Districts of Madhya Pradesh and 11 Districts of Maharashtra are covered under the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP). The names of the identified 15 Districts of Madhya Pradesh are Jhabua, Mandla, Umaria, Shahdol, Barwani, Khargone, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Balaghat, Chattarpur, Betul, Khandwa, Seopur & Dhar. The 11 identified Districts of Maharashtra are Gadchiroli, Gondya, Chandrapur, Dhule, Nandurbar, Hingoli, Naded, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Yawatmal & Bandara.

(b) At the Central level, the scheme is monitored based on the number of mandays generated. The details regarding number of labourers benefited under NFFWP are not maintained at the Central level. As reported by various State Governments 1438.60 lakh mandays have been generated upto October 2005 during 2005-06. An amount of Rs. 882.34 crore has been spent by the Districts in the current financial year upto October 2005 and 7.11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been distributed as part of wages.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Wind power units in Tamil Nadu

*120. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wind power units in Tamil Nadu are saddled with evacuation problem with the State power grid fully occupied in the evacuation
of hydropower following heavy rains;

(b) whether Tamil Nadu accounts for half of the total wind power generation in the country; and

(c) whether Government considering such eventualities propose to have dedicated grids for evacuating wind power to the nearest consumption centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (TNEB) has informed that there was evacuation constraint in the TNEB Grid during the current year in evacuating both hydro and wind power due to an unprecedented heavy monsoon and also setting up of a large number of Wind Electric Generators (WEGs). Most of the hydro power station as well as WEOs are concentrated in the western